

Communications.

THE REPUBLICAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Reconciliation and Concluding Remarks.

Brief Review of the Acts of the Investigating Committees—The Wisdom and Sound Policy of their Appointment—Shown by the Results of their Labors—False Charges of the Opposition—Refuted—How S. I. I. Bill Examined—Accounts of Locomo and Republican Officers Compared—Who are the "Galphins" and "Peculators?"

I have in the previous numbers of this series of papers, endeavored to give the readers of the News some of the facts developed in the Reports of the Investigating Committees. This I deemed necessary, as those Reports were voluminous, and contained a multitude of important details, which could not be given in full in a newspaper, and but few of the people could have access to the Reports themselves. This was the more necessary, as the Locomo press, together with the "American Citizen," not only kept back the facts from their readers, but denounced the labors of the committee as having been entirely barren of results—that such was the imbecility of the Democracy that it was impossible for them to detect upon their garments, even by the most keen-scented organ.

The "American Citizen" exceeded all others of the partisan press in the recklessness of its assaults upon these committees, prompted by private animosity toward a member of the committee from this county. This editor charged that the only purpose of getting up these committees was "to electorize for 'Black Republicanism,' and prepare 'material for perpetuating their party in power.'"

I think I have shown from the abstract of facts and statements drawn from these Reports, that I have given in the previous articles, that the Republican party were amply justified in the course they took. The acknowledged condition in which they found the affairs of the State—on receiving the reins of government, from an outraged and indignant people—was a sufficient justification. The facts, as brought to light by these committees, show that a worse condition of public affairs could hardly have existed in the most corrupt community. That these committees did not detect all the fraud and corruption which had been perpetrated under the previous dynasty—that some of the trains of fraud had been laid so deeply as to elude detection by the most competent and aggressive committee-men and officials—is proved by the late Treasury explosion. That the Republicans, believing there was "something rotten in Denmark," endeavored to meet the crisis like honest men, and expose the corruption where it existed, is nevertheless true.

The able Reports emanating from these committees have pointed out the loose and extravagant manner in which the public business has been transacted. They show how the public interests have been preyed upon by political corruptors. They exemplify the kind of political morality which has prevailed at Columbus, and governed the conduct of officials in handling the public funds—reveal how such astounding defalcations have recently been brought to light have been preceded by a multitude of smaller robberies, involving less amounts, but flowing from the same criminal principles of loose political morality. They have indicated the remedies for such of this peculation by suggesting the introduction of a stricter system of official responsibility. They have directed the eye of the Legislature upon the defects in the organization of the departments of State, some of which have already been provided for by the late Republican Legislature.

It must therefore be evident to every candid reader, that in appointing these committees the Republican Legislature acted from pure motives, with a single eye to the public good, and that these committees have faithfully discharged their duties, the results of which are before the public.

The charge of the "American Citizen," and others of the same kidney, that the appointment of these committees was merely an electioneering scheme, and has proved abortive as to any good results—like many other charges from the same source, when brought to the test of truth falls to the ground.

It is true, these committees could not prevent the mischief already committed. In many instances the horse was already stolen—the train was laid and ignited, so that the explosion must inevitably take place. The benefit to be derived, to great extent, must be realized in the future. The impaling of corrupt and peculating officials must operate in terror upon succeeding officers, who shall take the place of those who have been found so fearfully wanting in honesty and public virtue.

The Republican party thus stand fairly before the people. They did not propose to wink at corruption and stifle investigation, as did the Democratic party in the late Legislature. They sought the light, and desired a full exposure of all public transactions. They insisted upon investigation, and demanded that the guilty should be exposed, be they friends or foes. In this respect, the Investigating Committees have fearlessly discharged their duty, without fear, favor or affection—implying some who have since claimed to belong to the Republican party.

The "Joint Investigating Committee upon Public Institutions" seems to have executed with great fidelity and unwearied industry the onerous duties assigned them, viz: "fully to investigate all the transactions and expenditures about the new State House, the Penitentiary, the three Lunatic Asylums, the Blind and Deaf Asylums, and to report to the General Assembly."

This committee say, in concluding their Report: "We have traveled nights and worked days—we have had no moment of leisure;—our task has been one of great labor and responsibility;—the parties and officials implicated in the transactions were investigating, have given us little or no assistance, but on the contrary have as a general thing thrown every obstacle in the way." They further say: "We have

Foreign News.

The steamers Vanderbilt and Atlantic arrived at New York, on Sunday last, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The news is not of much interest. At the second election, the three Republican candidates for the Legislature were elected in Paris. The crops in England and France were very promising. Flour closed dull at Liverpool, at 30s 6d for Western Canal, 32s 6d for 3rd for Ohio. The insurrection movements in Spain and Naples had been quelled.

The shipment of the telegraphic cable on board the Niagara was proceeding satisfactorily. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Border Ruffian Justice. Fugit, the barbarous murderer of the unoffending Hopps, who he shot down in cold blood, and scalped, and whose bloody scalp he flourished in his hand as he rode into the town of Leavenworth, has been tried for the murder before Judge Lecompte, and acquitted. The jury was packed by the bogus Sheriff, who put on its eleven pro-slavery and one Free State man. The latter held out against the eleven for 24 hours, and then gave in for fear his house might be burned by the ruffians out of revenge. The murderer left on a boat and gave his one and only son as his bail, who was not to be disappointed. The trial was closed. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the acquittal of Fugit, says:

A more dastardly and ruffianly murder was never committed, and if lynching is justifiable, Fugit deserved to be hung to the tree nearest to the scene of the cowardly atrocity. He was acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence; and yet he made a bet on the day of the murder, that he would kill and scalp an Abolitionist, and after the deed was committed, flaunted the rocking scalp of his victim through the streets of Leavenworth to prove that he had won his bet.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH. K. T. James T. Lyle, Recorder of Leavenworth, and one of the most violent pro-slavery men in the Territory, having been prominent in several of the outrages committed on the Free State men, was killed on the 29th ult. by a Free State man named Haller, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The affray occurred during an election for town Councilmen. Lyle was the aggressor. Haller was arrested, and the pro-slavery men threatened to hang him, but his friends turned out in such force, that no attempt was made to carry the threat into execution. He was subsequently committed for trial before the District Court.

The statement published in the Citizen is incorrect. The item of "\$110.72 for mileage," was never charged by Mr. Lyle. The Auditor of State certifies that on examination of the accounts and vouchers of Messrs. Brown, Brayton and Lyle, of the Joint Investigating Committee on the Public Institutions, he finds no charge for mileage. Will the sense of justice of the editor of the Citizen prompt him to make this correction? Will any Locomo editor who has published the statement correct it? I suppose, according to their usual code of political morality, they will continue to reiterate it, though thus proved to be false.

The Commissioners and Architect of the State House charged for eleven trips to New York and Philadelphia, at an average rate of \$149 per trip. Judge Brayton, of the Joint Committee on Public Institutions, charges for one trip to New York and Philadelphia, forty dollars expenses.

In 1856 E. T. Stickney charges for 104 days' services \$312—expenses for same time \$360, or \$3.59 per day! Thus we have an opportunity of seeing how these incorruptible patriots look at these things when in office. A candid public can also see who are the real "Galphins," plunderers and speculators.

I think I have conclusively shown that these Investigating Committees were necessary in the existing condition of public affairs—that they have faithfully and with great industry and perseverance discharged the important but odious duties assigned to them—that their labors have been and will be productive of beneficial results to the public interests;—and that although their appointment was too late to avert or anticipate all the evils which have since come upon the financial interests of the State, they have pointed out the sources of many of the evils, and have suggested many legislative remedies, which, if faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of the people in the commission of the offices of the State to "honest and tried men," will not fail to accomplish what is so much to be desired, the redemption of the tarnished name of Ohio from disgrace.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where is the People's Money? This question will yet be answered. We have no doubt. Here is a whisper from the Baltimore Sun: "We will simply state, says the Sun, 'that Mr. B. is known to have been the purchaser, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the whole or a majority of the stock of two of our Maryland Banks, viz: the Greensborough Bank, of Caroline county, and the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Allegheny county.' We have not heard that the latter has been conducted otherwise than efficiently, or that the former is not at present properly managed. What was its doubtful character formerly is well known."

SENECA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from head-quarters that the cashier of Seneca County Bank at Tiffin, has deposited the sum of \$32,128.14 in the bills of that bank with the Auditor of State, to be withdrawn from circulation. This is the sum of the State bonds of that Bank not yet returned to the Treasury, the bank to take upon itself the risk of their return to it.—The \$77,000 of Ohio bonds in the Treasury safe and the \$100,000 of Ohio bonds just redeemed by Mr. Gibson of Atwood & Co., of New York, equal the amount of bank notes of the Seneca County Bank now in circulation as appears by the bank registry books of the department.

We again advise the holders of Seneca county Bank paper to make no sacrifices upon it, as we know of no reason why it is not abundantly safe. Every dollar is secured by a corresponding dollar of Ohio State stocks.—Ohio State Journal.

MEN DROWNED IN A FLOOD.—Two men were drowned in Whitman Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives, and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an alteration ensued, the men clung in the struggle upon the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

The shipboard of the telegraphic cable on board the Niagara was proceeding satisfactorily. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Border Ruffian Justice. Fugit, the barbarous murderer of the unoffending Hopps, who he shot down in cold blood, and scalped, and whose bloody scalp he flourished in his hand as he rode into the town of Leavenworth, has been tried for the murder before Judge Lecompte, and acquitted. The jury was packed by the bogus Sheriff, who put on its eleven pro-slavery and one Free State man. The latter held out against the eleven for 24 hours, and then gave in for fear his house might be burned by the ruffians out of revenge. The murderer left on a boat and gave his one and only son as his bail, who was not to be disappointed. The trial was closed. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the acquittal of Fugit, says:

A more dastardly and ruffianly murder was never committed, and if lynching is justifiable, Fugit deserved to be hung to the tree nearest to the scene of the cowardly atrocity. He was acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence; and yet he made a bet on the day of the murder, that he would kill and scalp an Abolitionist, and after the deed was committed, flaunted the rocking scalp of his victim through the streets of Leavenworth to prove that he had won his bet.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH. K. T. James T. Lyle, Recorder of Leavenworth, and one of the most violent pro-slavery men in the Territory, having been prominent in several of the outrages committed on the Free State men, was killed on the 29th ult. by a Free State man named Haller, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The affray occurred during an election for town Councilmen. Lyle was the aggressor. Haller was arrested, and the pro-slavery men threatened to hang him, but his friends turned out in such force, that no attempt was made to carry the threat into execution. He was subsequently committed for trial before the District Court.

The statement published in the Citizen is incorrect. The item of "\$110.72 for mileage," was never charged by Mr. Lyle. The Auditor of State certifies that on examination of the accounts and vouchers of Messrs. Brown, Brayton and Lyle, of the Joint Investigating Committee on the Public Institutions, he finds no charge for mileage. Will the sense of justice of the editor of the Citizen prompt him to make this correction? Will any Locomo editor who has published the statement correct it? I suppose, according to their usual code of political morality, they will continue to reiterate it, though thus proved to be false.

The Commissioners and Architect of the State House charged for eleven trips to New York and Philadelphia, at an average rate of \$149 per trip. Judge Brayton, of the Joint Committee on Public Institutions, charges for one trip to New York and Philadelphia, forty dollars expenses.

In 1856 E. T. Stickney charges for 104 days' services \$312—expenses for same time \$360, or \$3.59 per day! Thus we have an opportunity of seeing how these incorruptible patriots look at these things when in office. A candid public can also see who are the real "Galphins," plunderers and speculators.

I think I have conclusively shown that these Investigating Committees were necessary in the existing condition of public affairs—that they have faithfully and with great industry and perseverance discharged the important but odious duties assigned to them—that their labors have been and will be productive of beneficial results to the public interests;—and that although their appointment was too late to avert or anticipate all the evils which have since come upon the financial interests of the State, they have pointed out the sources of many of the evils, and have suggested many legislative remedies, which, if faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of the people in the commission of the offices of the State to "honest and tried men," will not fail to accomplish what is so much to be desired, the redemption of the tarnished name of Ohio from disgrace.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where is the People's Money? This question will yet be answered. We have no doubt. Here is a whisper from the Baltimore Sun: "We will simply state, says the Sun, 'that Mr. B. is known to have been the purchaser, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the whole or a majority of the stock of two of our Maryland Banks, viz: the Greensborough Bank, of Caroline county, and the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Allegheny county.' We have not heard that the latter has been conducted otherwise than efficiently, or that the former is not at present properly managed. What was its doubtful character formerly is well known."

SENECA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from head-quarters that the cashier of Seneca County Bank at Tiffin, has deposited the sum of \$32,128.14 in the bills of that bank with the Auditor of State, to be withdrawn from circulation. This is the sum of the State bonds of that Bank not yet returned to the Treasury, the bank to take upon itself the risk of their return to it.—The \$77,000 of Ohio bonds in the Treasury safe and the \$100,000 of Ohio bonds just redeemed by Mr. Gibson of Atwood & Co., of New York, equal the amount of bank notes of the Seneca County Bank now in circulation as appears by the bank registry books of the department.

We again advise the holders of Seneca county Bank paper to make no sacrifices upon it, as we know of no reason why it is not abundantly safe. Every dollar is secured by a corresponding dollar of Ohio State stocks.—Ohio State Journal.

MEN DROWNED IN A FLOOD.—Two men were drowned in Whitman Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives, and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an alteration ensued, the men clung in the struggle upon the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

The shipboard of the telegraphic cable on board the Niagara was proceeding satisfactorily. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Border Ruffian Justice. Fugit, the barbarous murderer of the unoffending Hopps, who he shot down in cold blood, and scalped, and whose bloody scalp he flourished in his hand as he rode into the town of Leavenworth, has been tried for the murder before Judge Lecompte, and acquitted. The jury was packed by the bogus Sheriff, who put on its eleven pro-slavery and one Free State man. The latter held out against the eleven for 24 hours, and then gave in for fear his house might be burned by the ruffians out of revenge. The murderer left on a boat and gave his one and only son as his bail, who was not to be disappointed. The trial was closed. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the acquittal of Fugit, says:

A more dastardly and ruffianly murder was never committed, and if lynching is justifiable, Fugit deserved to be hung to the tree nearest to the scene of the cowardly atrocity. He was acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence; and yet he made a bet on the day of the murder, that he would kill and scalp an Abolitionist, and after the deed was committed, flaunted the rocking scalp of his victim through the streets of Leavenworth to prove that he had won his bet.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH. K. T. James T. Lyle, Recorder of Leavenworth, and one of the most violent pro-slavery men in the Territory, having been prominent in several of the outrages committed on the Free State men, was killed on the 29th ult. by a Free State man named Haller, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The affray occurred during an election for town Councilmen. Lyle was the aggressor. Haller was arrested, and the pro-slavery men threatened to hang him, but his friends turned out in such force, that no attempt was made to carry the threat into execution. He was subsequently committed for trial before the District Court.

The statement published in the Citizen is incorrect. The item of "\$110.72 for mileage," was never charged by Mr. Lyle. The Auditor of State certifies that on examination of the accounts and vouchers of Messrs. Brown, Brayton and Lyle, of the Joint Investigating Committee on the Public Institutions, he finds no charge for mileage. Will the sense of justice of the editor of the Citizen prompt him to make this correction? Will any Locomo editor who has published the statement correct it? I suppose, according to their usual code of political morality, they will continue to reiterate it, though thus proved to be false.

The Commissioners and Architect of the State House charged for eleven trips to New York and Philadelphia, at an average rate of \$149 per trip. Judge Brayton, of the Joint Committee on Public Institutions, charges for one trip to New York and Philadelphia, forty dollars expenses.

In 1856 E. T. Stickney charges for 104 days' services \$312—expenses for same time \$360, or \$3.59 per day! Thus we have an opportunity of seeing how these incorruptible patriots look at these things when in office. A candid public can also see who are the real "Galphins," plunderers and speculators.

I think I have conclusively shown that these Investigating Committees were necessary in the existing condition of public affairs—that they have faithfully and with great industry and perseverance discharged the important but odious duties assigned to them—that their labors have been and will be productive of beneficial results to the public interests;—and that although their appointment was too late to avert or anticipate all the evils which have since come upon the financial interests of the State, they have pointed out the sources of many of the evils, and have suggested many legislative remedies, which, if faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of the people in the commission of the offices of the State to "honest and tried men," will not fail to accomplish what is so much to be desired, the redemption of the tarnished name of Ohio from disgrace.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where is the People's Money? This question will yet be answered. We have no doubt. Here is a whisper from the Baltimore Sun: "We will simply state, says the Sun, 'that Mr. B. is known to have been the purchaser, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the whole or a majority of the stock of two of our Maryland Banks, viz: the Greensborough Bank, of Caroline county, and the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Allegheny county.' We have not heard that the latter has been conducted otherwise than efficiently, or that the former is not at present properly managed. What was its doubtful character formerly is well known."

SENECA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from head-quarters that the cashier of Seneca County Bank at Tiffin, has deposited the sum of \$32,128.14 in the bills of that bank with the Auditor of State, to be withdrawn from circulation. This is the sum of the State bonds of that Bank not yet returned to the Treasury, the bank to take upon itself the risk of their return to it.—The \$77,000 of Ohio bonds in the Treasury safe and the \$100,000 of Ohio bonds just redeemed by Mr. Gibson of Atwood & Co., of New York, equal the amount of bank notes of the Seneca County Bank now in circulation as appears by the bank registry books of the department.

We again advise the holders of Seneca county Bank paper to make no sacrifices upon it, as we know of no reason why it is not abundantly safe. Every dollar is secured by a corresponding dollar of Ohio State stocks.—Ohio State Journal.

MEN DROWNED IN A FLOOD.—Two men were drowned in Whitman Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives, and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an alteration ensued, the men clung in the struggle upon the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

The shipboard of the telegraphic cable on board the Niagara was proceeding satisfactorily. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Border Ruffian Justice. Fugit, the barbarous murderer of the unoffending Hopps, who he shot down in cold blood, and scalped, and whose bloody scalp he flourished in his hand as he rode into the town of Leavenworth, has been tried for the murder before Judge Lecompte, and acquitted. The jury was packed by the bogus Sheriff, who put on its eleven pro-slavery and one Free State man. The latter held out against the eleven for 24 hours, and then gave in for fear his house might be burned by the ruffians out of revenge. The murderer left on a boat and gave his one and only son as his bail, who was not to be disappointed. The trial was closed. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the acquittal of Fugit, says:

A more dastardly and ruffianly murder was never committed, and if lynching is justifiable, Fugit deserved to be hung to the tree nearest to the scene of the cowardly atrocity. He was acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence; and yet he made a bet on the day of the murder, that he would kill and scalp an Abolitionist, and after the deed was committed, flaunted the rocking scalp of his victim through the streets of Leavenworth to prove that he had won his bet.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH. K. T. James T. Lyle, Recorder of Leavenworth, and one of the most violent pro-slavery men in the Territory, having been prominent in several of the outrages committed on the Free State men, was killed on the 29th ult. by a Free State man named Haller, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The affray occurred during an election for town Councilmen. Lyle was the aggressor. Haller was arrested, and the pro-slavery men threatened to hang him, but his friends turned out in such force, that no attempt was made to carry the threat into execution. He was subsequently committed for trial before the District Court.

The statement published in the Citizen is incorrect. The item of "\$110.72 for mileage," was never charged by Mr. Lyle. The Auditor of State certifies that on examination of the accounts and vouchers of Messrs. Brown, Brayton and Lyle, of the Joint Investigating Committee on the Public Institutions, he finds no charge for mileage. Will the sense of justice of the editor of the Citizen prompt him to make this correction? Will any Locomo editor who has published the statement correct it? I suppose, according to their usual code of political morality, they will continue to reiterate it, though thus proved to be false.

The Commissioners and Architect of the State House charged for eleven trips to New York and Philadelphia, at an average rate of \$149 per trip. Judge Brayton, of the Joint Committee on Public Institutions, charges for one trip to New York and Philadelphia, forty dollars expenses.

In 1856 E. T. Stickney charges for 104 days' services \$312—expenses for same time \$360, or \$3.59 per day! Thus we have an opportunity of seeing how these incorruptible patriots look at these things when in office. A candid public can also see who are the real "Galphins," plunderers and speculators.

I think I have conclusively shown that these Investigating Committees were necessary in the existing condition of public affairs—that they have faithfully and with great industry and perseverance discharged the important but odious duties assigned to them—that their labors have been and will be productive of beneficial results to the public interests;—and that although their appointment was too late to avert or anticipate all the evils which have since come upon the financial interests of the State, they have pointed out the sources of many of the evils, and have suggested many legislative remedies, which, if faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of the people in the commission of the offices of the State to "honest and tried men," will not fail to accomplish what is so much to be desired, the redemption of the tarnished name of Ohio from disgrace.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where is the People's Money? This question will yet be answered. We have no doubt. Here is a whisper from the Baltimore Sun: "We will simply state, says the Sun, 'that Mr. B. is known to have been the purchaser, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the whole or a majority of the stock of two of our Maryland Banks, viz: the Greensborough Bank, of Caroline county, and the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Allegheny county.' We have not heard that the latter has been conducted otherwise than efficiently, or that the former is not at present properly managed. What was its doubtful character formerly is well known."

SENECA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from head-quarters that the cashier of Seneca County Bank at Tiffin, has deposited the sum of \$32,128.14 in the bills of that bank with the Auditor of State, to be withdrawn from circulation. This is the sum of the State bonds of that Bank not yet returned to the Treasury, the bank to take upon itself the risk of their return to it.—The \$77,000 of Ohio bonds in the Treasury safe and the \$100,000 of Ohio bonds just redeemed by Mr. Gibson of Atwood & Co., of New York, equal the amount of bank notes of the Seneca County Bank now in circulation as appears by the bank registry books of the department.

We again advise the holders of Seneca county Bank paper to make no sacrifices upon it, as we know of no reason why it is not abundantly safe. Every dollar is secured by a corresponding dollar of Ohio State stocks.—Ohio State Journal.

MEN DROWNED IN A FLOOD.—Two men were drowned in Whitman Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives, and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an alteration ensued, the men clung in the struggle upon the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

The shipboard of the telegraphic cable on board the Niagara was proceeding satisfactorily. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Border Ruffian Justice. Fugit, the barbarous murderer of the unoffending Hopps, who he shot down in cold blood, and scalped, and whose bloody scalp he flourished in his hand as he rode into the town of Leavenworth, has been tried for the murder before Judge Lecompte, and acquitted. The jury was packed by the bogus Sheriff, who put on its eleven pro-slavery and one Free State man. The latter held out against the eleven for 24 hours, and then gave in for fear his house might be burned by the ruffians out of revenge. The murderer left on a boat and gave his one and only son as his bail, who was not to be disappointed. The trial was closed. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the acquittal of Fugit, says:

A more dastardly and ruffianly murder was never committed, and if lynching is justifiable, Fugit deserved to be hung to the tree nearest to the scene of the cowardly atrocity. He was acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence; and yet he made a bet on the day of the murder, that he would kill and scalp an Abolitionist, and after the deed was committed, flaunted the rocking scalp of his victim through the streets of Leavenworth to prove that he had won his bet.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH. K. T. James T. Lyle, Recorder of Leavenworth, and one of the most violent pro-slavery men in the Territory, having been prominent in several of the outrages committed on the Free State men, was killed on the 29th ult. by a Free State man named Haller, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The affray occurred during an election for town Councilmen. Lyle was the aggressor. Haller was arrested, and the pro-slavery men threatened to hang him, but his friends turned out in such force, that no attempt was made to carry the threat into execution. He was subsequently committed for trial before the District Court.

The statement published in the Citizen is incorrect. The item of "\$110.72 for mileage," was never charged by Mr. Lyle. The Auditor of State certifies that on examination of the accounts and vouchers of Messrs. Brown, Brayton and Lyle, of the Joint Investigating Committee on the Public Institutions, he finds no charge for mileage. Will the sense of justice of the editor of the Citizen prompt him to make this correction? Will any Locomo editor who has published the statement correct it? I suppose, according to their usual code of political morality, they will continue to reiterate it, though thus proved to be false.

The Commissioners and Architect of the State House charged for eleven trips to New York and Philadelphia, at an average rate of \$149 per trip. Judge Brayton, of the Joint Committee on Public Institutions, charges for one trip to New York and Philadelphia, forty dollars expenses.

In 1856 E. T. Stickney charges for 104 days' services \$312—expenses for same time \$360, or \$3.59 per day! Thus we have an opportunity of seeing how these incorruptible patriots look at these things when in office. A candid public can also see who are the real "Galphins," plunderers and speculators.

I think I have conclusively shown that these Investigating Committees were necessary in the existing condition of public affairs—that they have faithfully and with great industry and perseverance discharged the important but odious duties assigned to them—that their labors have been and will be productive of beneficial results to the public interests;—and that although their appointment was too late to avert or anticipate all the evils which have since come upon the financial interests of the State, they have pointed out the sources of many of the evils, and have suggested many legislative remedies, which, if faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of the people in the commission of the offices of the State to "honest and tried men," will not fail to accomplish what is so much to be desired, the redemption of the tarnished name of Ohio from disgrace.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where is the People's Money? This question will yet be answered. We have no doubt. Here is a whisper from the Baltimore Sun: "We will simply state, says the Sun, 'that Mr. B. is known to have been the purchaser, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the whole or a majority of the stock of two of our Maryland Banks, viz: the Greensborough Bank, of Caroline county, and the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Allegheny county.' We have not heard that the latter has been conducted otherwise than efficiently, or that the former is not at present properly managed. What was its doubtful character formerly is well known."

SENECA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from head-quarters that the cashier of Seneca County Bank at Tiffin, has deposited the sum of \$32,128.14 in the bills of that bank with the Auditor of State, to be withdrawn from circulation. This is the sum of the State bonds of that Bank not yet returned to the Treasury, the bank to take upon itself the risk of their return to it.—The \$77,000 of Ohio bonds in the Treasury safe and the \$100,000 of Ohio bonds just redeemed by Mr. Gibson of Atwood & Co., of New York, equal the amount of bank notes of the Seneca County Bank now in circulation as appears by the bank registry books of the department.

We again advise the holders of Seneca county Bank paper to make no sacrifices upon it, as we know of no reason why it is not abundantly safe. Every dollar is secured by a corresponding dollar of Ohio State stocks.—Ohio State Journal.

MEN DROWNED IN A FLOOD.—Two men were drowned in Whitman Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives, and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an alteration ensued, the men clung in the struggle upon the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

The shipboard of the telegraphic cable on board the Niagara was proceeding satisfactorily. She is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst.

Border Ruffian Justice. Fugit, the barbarous murderer of the unoffending Hopps, who he shot down in cold blood, and scalped, and whose bloody scalp he flourished in his hand as he rode into the town of Leavenworth, has been tried for the murder before Judge Lecompte, and acquitted. The jury was packed by the bogus Sheriff, who put on its eleven pro-slavery and one Free State man. The latter held out against the eleven for 24 hours, and then gave in for fear his house might be burned by the ruffians out of revenge. The murderer left on a boat and gave his one and only son as his bail, who was not to be disappointed. The trial was closed. The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the acquittal of Fugit, says:

A more dastardly and ruffianly murder was never committed, and if lynching is justifiable, Fugit deserved to be hung to the tree nearest to the scene of the cowardly atrocity. He was acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence; and yet he made a bet on the day of the murder, that he would kill and scalp an Abolitionist, and after the deed was committed, flaunted the rocking scalp of his victim through the streets of Leavenworth to prove that he had won his bet.

FATAL AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH. K. T. James T. Lyle, Recorder of Leavenworth, and one of the most violent pro-slavery men in the Territory, having been prominent in several of the outrages committed on the Free State men, was killed on the 29th ult. by a Free State man named Haller, from Portsmouth, Ohio. The affray occurred during an election for town Councilmen. Lyle was the aggressor. Haller was arrested, and the pro-slavery men threatened to hang him, but his friends turned out in such force, that no attempt was made to carry the threat into execution. He was subsequently committed for trial before the District Court.

The statement published in the Citizen is incorrect. The item of "\$110.72 for mileage," was never charged by Mr. Lyle. The Auditor of State certifies that on examination of the accounts and vouchers of Messrs. Brown, Brayton and Lyle, of the Joint Investigating Committee on the Public Institutions, he finds no charge for mileage. Will the sense of justice of the editor of the Citizen prompt him to make this correction? Will any Locomo editor who has published the statement correct it? I suppose, according to their usual code of political morality, they will continue to reiterate it, though thus proved to be false.

The Commissioners and Architect of the State House charged for eleven trips to New York and Philadelphia, at an average rate of \$149 per trip. Judge Brayton, of the Joint Committee on Public Institutions, charges for one trip to New York and Philadelphia, forty dollars expenses.

In 1856 E. T. Stickney charges for 104 days' services \$312—expenses for same time \$360, or \$3.59 per day! Thus we have an opportunity of seeing how these incorruptible patriots look at these things when in office. A candid public can also see who are the real "Galphins," plunderers and speculators.

I think I have conclusively shown that these Investigating Committees were necessary in the existing condition of public affairs—that they have faithfully and with great industry and perseverance discharged the important but odious duties assigned to them—that their labors have been and will be productive of beneficial results to the public interests;—and that although their appointment was too late to avert or anticipate all the evils which have since come upon the financial interests of the State, they have pointed out the sources of many of the evils, and have suggested many legislative remedies, which, if faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of the people in the commission of the offices of the State to "honest and tried men," will not fail to accomplish what is so much to be desired, the redemption of the tarnished name of Ohio from disgrace.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where is the People's Money? This question will yet be answered. We have no doubt. Here is a whisper from the Baltimore Sun: "We will simply state, says the Sun, 'that Mr. B. is known to have been the purchaser, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the whole or a majority of the stock of two of our Maryland Banks, viz: the Greensborough Bank, of Caroline county, and the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Allegheny county.' We have not heard that the latter has been conducted otherwise than efficiently, or that the former is not at present properly managed. What was its doubtful character formerly is well known."

SENECA COUNTY BANK.—We learn from head-quarters that the cashier of Seneca County Bank at Tiffin, has deposited the sum of \$32,128.14 in the bills of that bank with the Auditor of State, to be withdrawn from circulation. This is the sum of the State bonds of that Bank not yet returned to the Treasury, the bank to take upon itself the risk of their return to it.—The \$77,000 of Ohio bonds in the Treasury safe and the \$100,000 of Ohio bonds just redeemed by Mr. Gibson of Atwood & Co., of New York, equal the amount of bank notes of the Seneca County Bank now in circulation as appears by the bank registry books of the department.

We again advise the holders of Seneca county Bank paper to make no sacrifices upon it, as we know of no reason why it is not abundantly safe. Every dollar is secured by a corresponding dollar of Ohio State stocks.—Ohio State Journal.

MEN DROWNED IN A FLOOD.—Two men were drowned in Whitman Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives, and a little girl they were sailing on the lake, when an alteration ensued, the men clung in the struggle upon the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.  
Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, That it be and hereby is proposed to the electors of this State to vote on the second Tuesday of October next, upon the approval or